

THE MACON CONVENTION

OF THE TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IN SESSION.

Messages From the Principal Cities—The Long Protection—Hanson's Address at Welcome—Summary of the Morning Session—The Citizen's Reception—Other News.

MACON, Ga., May 23.—[Special.]—Every train that rolled into Macon this morning brought with it a detachment of the knights of the grip, who came to attend the annual convention of the Travelers' Protective association.

It was decided to defer the opening of the meeting until the arrival of the Atlanta contingent on the 10:25 a.m. train, and it was nearly 11 o'clock when the long procession formed in front of Brown's hotel, with Card's brass band in front, discoursing a lively march.

The officers, Mr. Joseph Hirsch, Mr. Ed Isaacs and others led the way, and the members followed by two to the number of a hundred, their gay bedges fluttering in the breeze.

In front of the Academy of Music they were drawn up in a body, and Mr. Tom Blackshear photographed them.

After this the members marched into the academy, and were seated. The stage was handsomely decorated with potted plants, bouquets of cut flowers, and stands of beautiful ferns and grasses. This work was done by Mr. D. B. Woodruff, the florist, whose taste in such matters is well known.

On the stage were seated President Joseph Hirsch of Atlanta; President E. A. Isaacs, of Post B, Macon; Major J. F. Hanson, Macon; Messrs. W. H. Fleming, Augusta; H. L. Atwater, Atlanta; A. C. Lambkin, C. M. Patterson, George Bright, James P. Price, D. J. Clark, E. H. Dethleffsen, R. T. Adams, and Captain J. E. Mulligan, Rev. J. R. Winchester, and representatives of THE CONSTITUTION, Telegraph and Daily News. Quite a number of ladies appeared in the gallery, and a number of prominent citizens were seated on the floor.

President Hirsch took the chair and called the convention to order.

"Ladies and gentlemen, and Members of the Association—Allow me to introduce to you the Rev. J. R. Clark, of the church."

Mr. Winchester then arose and delivered a short prayer for the well-being of the convention.

Card's hand played an overture, and then President Hirsch arose and said:

"It affords me great pleasure, gentleman of the convention, to introduce to you one who needs no introduction. He is one of the best known men in Georgia. I refer to Hon. J. F. Hanson, of Macon, who will now address you."

Major Hanson arose and delivered a short speech in accordance with the convention.

In the course of his remarks he said:

"Gentlemen of the convention: I am proud to welcome you to Macon. It is grand to leave the road for a day to meet and consider these matters so necessary to the welfare of your organization.

It is grand to lay aside the sample case and portmanteau, and spend a day together in pleasant communion. It is meet that those who work day in and day out, should suspend business for a day to enjoy the hospitality

of the great centre city of Georgia. I feel that we are destined to wield a mighty influence in shaping the political destinies of the nation. As for my part, I would be willing to turn over the administration of our affairs, state and national. I am in full sympathy with your aims and motives, and beg to assure you of the esteem in which you are held by the people of this community."

Macon owned much of her prosperity to the talents and industry of this, in its turn, owing much to you. Yours is a profession in which merit alone is the road to success. A man may not fail into a position by mere accident in your ranks. He must have business tact, energy and a capacity for business, and not this alone, but sterling integrity and honor.

"I commend to you harmony of action: intelligence you have already. In behalf of the city of Macon, I again extend to you a cordial welcome."

Amid roar of applause, Major Hanson took his seat and President Hirsch again arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, it affords me pleasure to introduce to you one who is ready to offer a ready heart and a willing hand in behalf of the most bashful man in Georgia—the commercial traveler. I refer to Mr. W. H. Fleming."

Mr. Fleming replied:

"Major Hirsch and gentlemen: I have always heard of the proverbial bashfulness of the commercial traveler, but never did I so fully comprehend it as when President Hirsch approached me this evening and said that I was expected to respond to the address of welcome. When I expressed a strong disqualification to do so, he asked why another was not selected, he replied that there was not a single member of the organization who knew how to talk [Applause]."

But it affords me great pleasure to represent this organization in any capacity [Applause], and I will retaliate on Mr. Hirsch by doing the best I can."

"I am glad to be able to bear testimony of the sterling integrity, the remarkable shrewdness, the care and skill and the intense modesty of the commercial traveler," said Mr. Fleming.

There was a time when members of our order were held in the very faintest tinge of contempt as drummers, but that day is past. You have just heard here in the city of Macon the warmest words of greeting, and if there ever was a day that we were looked upon other than as a faithful and honest body of men, that day is past. The commercial traveler has won it away. I have tried to philosophize and analyze the reason for this feeling, and I believe it was because last year we had a lot of unpleasantness there came down here a lot of fellows with carpet bags, who made themselves to obnoxious people were led to look with suspicion contempt on any man who sported such a traveling companion.

Major Hanson and the people of Macon I beg to return my thanks, and the thanks of the association for this cordial welcome. We knew we would receive it, but it has exceeded our expectations, and our bright anticipations have been more than realized." This speech was received with rounds of applause, and the band played a lively air.

President Hirsch then arose and stated that the business of the convention would begin.

As the regular secretary was absent, he was ready to hear nominations for secretary and assistant secretary.

Mr. T. E. Artepe, secretary of Post B, was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Captain W. H. Bailey was then nominated as assistant, and the mention of his name was the signal for continued applause.

He was elected and took his seat. In response to loud calls of "Bailey, Bailey" he arose and said, "Gentlemen, you must pardon me today." His speech was greeted with applause.

Mr. Artepe then proceeded to call the roll, after which President Hirsch presented his report, which was read and received with applause.

He stated that twelve months ago the Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective association was organized in Atlanta, with twenty-five members. Now, the association numbers three hundred and ten, an increase of over two hundred per cent.

In the past year the association has secured two cents per mile rates on the Central, Atlanta and West Point and Western, of Alabama railroads, and he advised that during the last twelve months every railroad in Georgia would extend like courtesies. Your success," read the report, "depends in a great measure on the efficiency of your officers, and I want to impress you with the importance of electing good active men, who have the interests of the association at heart, as your next board of officers.

Mr. Watson, as chairman of the railroad committee, delivered a general verbal report, stating that he had presented the case of the association to Mr. Slaughter, chairman of the southern railroad pool, and that his report, in writing, had been placed before the proper authorities, who simply said they could do nothing for the association. He reviewed what had been done in waking up the railroads. Report received.

An article from the Cincinnati Enquirer, bearing on railroad matters, was read.

Mr. Lambkin, chairman of the legislative committee, made a verbal report, stating that he had received several printed letters from the national chairman of the committee, and he had forwarded them, as requested, to each enter and representative in congress. As these letters refer to the James bill nothing

St. Louis in June, the expenses of which will have to be defrayed by the division, as there is no more coming to this division from the national association at present."

The report stated that an amendment had been offered, at the last national convention, to incorporate a death benefit in the constitution, the plan being to assess each member twenty-five cents on the death of any member, the amount to go to the family of the deceased. This would now amount to four thousand dollars, with the present membership. The president stated that the amendment would come up for action before the June convention, and he hoped it would be passed.

After the reading of this report the secretary read a letter of greeting from Mr. Collier, post A. Atlanta, dated from Columbia, S. C., in which he complimented the convention on its meeting in a town so famous for the chivalry of its men and the beauty of its women. He expressed his regrets that he could not be present, but said that he had met President Clay, Mr. Lincoln, Maryland, and President Green, of South Carolina, all of whom regretted their inability to be present.

A telegram was then read from Secretary Pickering, of the National association, dated Philadelphia: It read: "National railroad committee of the Travelers' Protective association, send greeting."

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President Hirsch then requested that all matters to be discussed be submitted to the convention in writing, and stated that the railroad, hotel, legislative and by-laws committees would report this afternoon.

The committee was Messrs. Clarke, of Macon; Atwater, Atlanta; Reed, Augusta; Pughly, Savannah and Madison, of Rome.

After a lively little tilt as to whether the committee should meet at "room 57" or not, it was decided that the gentlemen from Atlanta was afraid of snakes, and the committee was moved that the president appoint a committee of five to formulate the matter fully and report to the next convention.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.
General Eastern Agent, J. J. FLYNN,
23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 24, 1887.

INDICATIONS for Atlanta,
taken at 1 o'clock a.m.: RAIN

Loyal rain, South Carolina,
Georgia, Florida, Alabama and
Tennessee: Light, local rains; light, variable
winds; nearly stationary temperature.

THE commencement composition has begun to sprout.

Up to date seventy-one summer resorts claim the President and Mrs. Cleveland as prospective guests.

MRS GRANT has received \$400,000 from the sale of General Grant's memoirs. This is said to be largest sum ever earned on the copy-right of any book.

WHATEVER else may be said of Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, he is a good democrat. He announces that there is not a single republican in a state office in Tennessee. Andrew Jackson lived in that state.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Among the many southern lawyers who are being spoken of in connection with the succession of Justice Woods Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Georgia, is probably the best fitted for the place.

THE COURIER JOURNAL accuses the Nation of "hedonistic habitudinous" and, not satisfied with those terrible epithets, proceeds to characterize that learned periodical as an "elixir of educated sterility and stilted culture, conceit's own organ and the cranklet's friend."

MR. JOHN NEWTON JOHNSON, of Marshall county, Ala., traveled all the way to Camden, N. J., to see Walt Whitman and tell "The Good Gray Poet" how much he had enjoyed his poems. The two had a love feast. Whitman regards Johnson's pilgrimage as the highest compliment he ever received.

CLAUS SPRECKLES, the sugar king, has quarreled with Kalakaua, the Hawaiian king, and a destruction of the sugar monopoly will probably be the result. Spreckles is now investigating the manufacture of beet sugar in Germany in the hope that he may soon be able to snap his fingers in the face of his former royal patron.

THE young men of the United States senate are Kenna, of West Virginia, 38; Faulkner, of West Virginia, 40; Pasco, of Florida, 41; Riddleberger, of Virginia, 44; Spooner, of Wisconsin, 45; Gorman, of Maryland, and Gray, of Delaware, 46; Senator Morrill, of Vermont, the patriarch of the body, is 74; and Senator Payne, of Ohio, stands next to him at 73.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON started life as a newspaper reporter. The exercise he had in this honorable walk developed him into the champion pedestrian of the world. Pedestrianism, he says, has lost its tone and the profession is crowded with loafers. Weston has therefore returned to his first love and is now chasing items for the New York World.

REFERRING to a recent event in this state, the Washington Star says: "The labor agitator, Hoover, who has been trying to incite the negroes of Georgia to burn the property of their employers if refused an advance of wages, has been shot down in his tracks. It is known who shot him, and probably it was he himself. He simply had administered the same sort of medicine he proposed to other and better men to swallow.

OUR MADISON correspondent presents the Hoover case in a light that will excite pity for the mangled victim of his own folly. Hoover's punishment has been severe, and it may prove fatal. Under the circumstances his helpless condition should protect him from further rough treatment. If he recovers from his wounds, it is safe to predict that he will never attempt to disturb the peace of our state again. Let the misguided man go in peace.

The testimony before the interstate commerce commission concerning the commerce between the Pacific coast and the east was full of interest. The contention is, that if the long and short haul clause is enforced, the transcontinental roads will be ruined by clipper ship competition. So sharp is this competition that, under the rates made necessary by the law, barley may be shipped from San Francisco to New York, and thence carried to Chicago, cheaper than it can be taken there by rail directly from San Francisco.

FATHER MCGYLVAN'S anti poverty speeches demonstrated that he is a crank, but his remarks at the Cooper Institute the other night on the Russian treaty aroused the suspicion that he is something worse. It is inconceivable that a man who pretends to believe in the gospel of Christ should utter such horrible sentiments as are contained in the following words of this "Reverend" father:

"I have no confidence to you, and there are enough of you here to know the secret that if I were to read in tomorrow's paper that the czar had been killed, I would not put any cramp on my fist. [Applause, accompanied by much laughter.] But while I am not here to defend the assassination of the czar, I am here to do honor to the man who feels it his duty to kill the czar. [Great applause.] For these are noble, honest, men who think it their duty to kill the czar. Tremendous applause.]

An Indian Experiment. The United States government is about to enter upon an important experiment in its Indian policy. The great reservations which have been assigned to the various tribes of Indians, and are now held in common by them, are to be broken up, and the individuals are henceforth to hold lands in severality.

The principal argument used to bring

about this change was that it would throw the Indian on his own responsibility and develop in him a spirit of self-reliance and habits of industry which would transform him from a lazy dependent on the government into a self-supporting citizen.

This is pretty theory, but there is little in the history of the Indians, or in their characteristics, to give ground for the hope that it can be successfully put into practice. After apportioning a good-sized farm to each Indian there will be great areas of land left. This is to be sold and the proceeds donated to the different tribes. A very small portion of these lands will be bought by the Indians. The great bulk of them will be taken by white settlers. Just at this point the danger begins.

It is very doubtful whether the average Indian and the average white settler can live peacefully together. A community thus mixed will, in all probability, be in perpetual confusion and strife, and will become the fruitful source of annoyance and expense to the general government.

But this is not the only danger in the new policy. It is idle to suppose that any considerable per cent of these tribes are capable of the intelligent care of property. They cannot appreciate the value of lands, or the opportunities which their possession in severality will confer. They will become easy prey to the greed and trickery of unprincipled white men. If the land-grabbers of the west can grow fat by swindling white settlers, how much easier will it be for them to work their nefarious schemes on the ignorant and sensuous savage. The Indians now hold some of the richest lands on this continent, and there is great joy among the land sharks at the prospect of a chance at these tempting possessions. To expect the Indian to hold his own when released from the general care of the government and surrounded by shrewd and unprincipled speculators is a long reach of Utopian statesmanship.

When this question was before congress several years ago Senator Brown demonstrated the injustice which would result to the Indians by a division of their tribal reservations.

The next step in the direction now taken by the government will be the opening of Oklahoma and its constitution into a free territory. A determined effort to do this was made in the last congress. It was backed most vigorously by western congressmen whose constituents are hungry for the fertile fields now held by the red men under a grant from the government.

Congressman Barnes, of Georgia, was the leading opponent of this measure and won high reputation by the ability with which he combated it.

Oklahoma is a desirable country and it is natural that the settlers who are looking for homes in the west should cast covetous eyes toward it. It is now in the possession of a powerless people, and, though they are not developing its great resources, the government should be slow to deprive them of a territory which is justly theirs, and which cupidity is endeavoring to wrench from them. The rights of the Indians should be considered with all the more care because they are absolutely at our mercy.

A Blasphemer Punished.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the case of Reynolds, the ex-preacher, who was tried for blasphemy at Morristown, N. J., the other day. The culprit made his trial a spectacular exhibition, and engaged the notorious infidel, Bob Ingersoll, to defend him.

To the gratification of all good people in the case of Reynolds, the sugar king, has quarreled with Kalakaua, the Hawaiian king, and a destruction of the sugar monopoly will probably be the result. Spreckles is now investigating the manufacture of beet sugar in Germany in the hope that he may soon be able to snap his fingers in the face of his former royal patron.

Brother Blaine and the Civil Service.

Editor Moses Handy, who is an out-and-out Blaine man in sunshine and shadow, appears to be indignant because Mr. Cleveland is inclined to regard the spirit, as well as the letter, of the civil service law. Editor Handy declares that there are enough honest and efficient democrats to fill all the offices, and he adds that the president ought to put them in.

It is a very foolish affair altogether, just as a convention of Irishmen or Germans would be; but the negro, both north and south, has a vague idea that his race is a more important matter than citizenship. The idea is the result, and perhaps the natural result, of the circumstances that have attended the history of the negro race since freedom, but it is a very vicious idea in some important respects, and its effect on the future of the negroes is not auspicious.

Still, it is a matter that only time can remedy. After awhile the colored brother will recognize that citizenship is a more important affair than race affiliations, and then we shall hear nothing more of the color line as a political factor.

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Well, this is a very good idea, but it is not in accordance with the platform on which Brother Blaine was nominated and defeated. Mr. Cleveland's ideas were well known before he was nominated, and he made them still plainer after he had accepted the nomination, so that no democrat can truthfully say that he voted for the president under a misapprehension. Mr. Cleveland is bound to execute the law, and the law, as it stands, is principally a democratic affair.

THE CONSTITUTION is of the opinion, as it has stated a hundred times, that it is a very silly law—a law which practically disposes of the desires of the people; but the president, however much he may sympathize with them, is not responsible for it.

Judge Roney is sustained by law, as she suspends the trial of the negro in the case of Wm. T. Gary in Georgia, and the negroes are not going far enough. "Half truths are not half truths," says the negro. "They are whole lies."

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Editor Handy goes on to say, in the irritation of despair, that the republicans who are holding office under Mr. Cleveland should resign; but this is pawing the air. Editor Handy knows full well that no republican holding office under Cleveland will either die or resign. They will not only remain in office, but will become, after proper training, good democrats.

It is a rather broad way of putting it to claim that Christianity is a part of the law of a state because it was adopted with the common law. There would be considerable difficulty in convicting a man of blasphemy in any American state where there is no statute covering the case. Aside from its wickedness, blasphemy is a nuisance, and every state should make it punishable.

Trouble in Texas.

The people of Texas should settle their differences of opinion at the ballot-box, when the issue makes such a settlement possible.

Perhaps the present prohibition campaign was precipitated before Texas was prepared for it. This, however, is no excuse for lawlessness. Hot words and blows will not decide the question. Ballots count for more than bullets.

These reflections have been suggested by the following special from Austin:

There has been a dispatch received today asking the state authorities to furl and strike the German flag erected by the anti-prohibitionists at Weimar or another station on the Sunset. It is understood that the flag is to be struck in opposition to or in derision of a meeting of prohibitionists, and that the negroes are so indignant that they threaten bloodshed if the flag is not pulled down. No state official has not the right to interfere. The governor has not returned.

The Texans should deal with their German fellow-citizens in a spirit of fairness and moderation. It should be borne in mind that when the German immigrants were induced to settle in Texas they were led to believe that they would enjoy a larger share of personal liberty than was accorded them in their own land. Naturally they revolt against the prohibition idea. They are not prepared to give up their customs and habits simply because a majority of the community demand it. Then some allowance should be made for the excitement growing out of heated discussions. One of the anti-prohibitionists has thrown this bomb into the opposite camp:

Find prohibition in its perfect form and essence one must go where population is concentrated. Where the masses are dense enough to hunt for a master, as all dense masses do. Where degeneracy, vice, fornication and litter. Where familiarity breeds contempt and contempt expresses itself in upbraid. Where anything that is stable is hateful, and where the thing called progress is in-

terpreted to mean nobody's rights but your own. Where civilization can neither advance nor retreat, and where, for the want of some sort of exercise to prevent social putridity, it is often found available to resort to propulsive parties. These thrives in India because its administrative life is dark and finished. In Iowa, because its life is that of Plymouth rock—harsh, sterile, profligate, greedy for strife. In Kansas, because its life is of the Mayflower—cancing, morose, insincere and brutal. If each could not war on whisky it would be something else. The race to which either belongs in all the world's history has been a race of bigotry, psalm-singing and spoils.

Of course such talk cannot be indulged in without provoking an indignant response. The prohibitionists will plant banners bearing strange devices, and their opponents have just the same right to do the same for their flags and brass bands.

Why not rest satisfied with these demonstrations? It would be a glorious thing for Texas to conduct this campaign to the end without slander, abuse or violence on either side. The worst thing that could beset the new south would be the adoption of the outlaw methods of Iowa and Ohio. Above and beyond the difference of the hour looms up the supreme interest of law and order. It is a matter of small importance whether Texas votes for prohibition or against it, compared with this other matter which is the very foundation of civilized society.

Without toleration, forbearance and good will there can be no peace, harmony and unity on the part of a community. When this is said it follows that men should be allowed to express and discuss their opinions in a reasonable and lawful way without being subjected to violence or persecution. The old bulldozing days are over. Our interest requires us to all pull together, and the agitators who would stir up bitterness and strife in Texas, or anywhere else, are public enemies, and should be made to feel that they are so regarded.

Drawing the Color Line.

A number of prominent colored men have made arrangements for holding a national convention of their race in Indianapolis some time during the summer. The projectors are mainly from the north, and the convention is to be held for the purpose of organizing the colored voters and preparing for the next national campaign.

Some of our exchanges are pointing to this project as an attempt to keep up the color line, the convention being for the purpose of organizing the negroes as a race party. We have frequently remarked this tendency on the part of the colored voters. Though they decry the drawing of the color line by the whites, they nevertheless keep it up for political purposes of their own, and propose to make party capital out of it.

It is a very foolish affair altogether, just as a convention of Irishmen or Germans would be; but the negro, both north and south, has a vague idea that his race is a more important matter than citizenship.

The idea is the result, and perhaps the natural result, of the circumstances that have attended the history of the negro race since freedom, but it is a very vicious idea in some important respects, and its effect on the future of the negroes is not auspicious.

Still, it is a matter that only time can remedy. After awhile the colored brother will recognize that citizenship is a more important affair than race affiliations, and then we shall hear nothing more of the color line as a political factor.

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MONTROSE.

An Exciting Time at the Latonia Races—Libretto Wins the Derby.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—One of the largest assemblages ever seen on the Latonia course was present at the opening meeting today. This is accounted for mainly by the fact that the Latonia Derby will be run, and that Montrose, the Cincinnati horse, was to contest for it against Jim Gore.

First race, six furlongs, Mamie Hunt won, Governor Roberts second, Linda Payne third. Time 1:57. Second race, seven furlongs, Malaria won, Bowling record, Brilliant third. Time 1:51. Third race, one mile, Jacobin won, Estella second, Long Slipper third. Time 1:43.

The last, and the greatest of the day, was the Louisville Derby, set for 5 p.m. Five minutes after the race began, the horses had started, the crowd of the community in every accessible place. Thousands upon thousands of people move to the Place de la Concorde, incessantly shouting: "Vive la republique!" There is joy and enthusiasm everywhere. Nobody thinks of the degradation of Sedan. "He" is gone, the war is ended." That seems to be the sole thought of the rabble which celebrates the 4th of September as a holiday from morn till night.

Monte Gambetta has proclaimed in the closed session of the corps législatif the list of the members of the provisional cabinet—of the committee of national defense. The session has lasted till 3 o'clock of Sunday afternoon, and, as though without an effort, the stretch with the Tuilleries still waves the imperial colors. Empress Eugenie still remains in the palace. Count Palikao has brought her news that the government has been deposited by the populace, and he promises to gather troops for the purpose of quelling the rebellion.

Not a drop of blood shall be shed on my account," is the reply of the empress, and she announces her determination to fly from Paris if it is still possible.

It is 3:30 by this time, and the mob has besieged the palace. The old Tuilleries seems like a Leviathan in a storm-beaten sea. Through the stately halls and magnificent rooms storms the rabble. Cries, wild shouts, and the rattling of arms are heard upon the wide staircases, and the red flag is raised upon the capitol of the palace. It is raised by friends of the empress, who hope to distract the attention of the mob, and convey the idea that she has fled. But the mob moves futile.

Mr. C. G. B. Pope, of Baltimore, has brought her son, Prince Louis. Who could adequately describe the feelings of mother and son, a few days prior only the empress and her heir of the mightiest empire in Europe? It was Dr. Evans who first told the court that the Empress Eugenie was staying at the Kimball house.

The Hon. J. B. Cumming, of Augusta, is at the Kimball house.

Mr. John C. Adams, of Bridgeport, Conn., is visiting Atlanta.

Mr. E. Gray, of Columbus, Ky., is a guest at the Kimball.

Dr. Edward Birings, of Memphis, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. R. L. Lucas, a prominent New Yorker, is staying at the Kimball house.

Mr. R. D. Redhead, of New York city, is staying at the Kimball house.

It is rumored that one of the most popular judges in Fulton county is about to take unto himself a helpmate.

W. T. Wilson has just returned from Montgomery, where he has been assisting in the big sales.

Mrs. W. C. Roosevelt, of Chicago, is making a short visit to Atlanta. She is staying at the Kimball house.

Dr. Huntley, formerly of Atlanta, now of London, England, writes a friend that he is coming back this summer to see his Atlanta friends.

Miss Coy Manning, a society young lady of Lexington, Ky., has been in Atlanta for the past week, and is due to depart for home last night.

Captain W. G. Culver, a young, young, young capitalist of the city, and Dr. Frank Green, a rising young physician of the same city, contented themselves to stay at the Kimball.

Mr. C. Garret Smith, the traveling correspondent of the St. Louis Age of Steel, is in the city for a few days. The Age of Steel is one of the best and most influential industrial papers in the country.

Stop at the Arlington when you go to Gainesville, Ga. Only hotel in city with electric bells, bar and billiards. Wurm's orchestra will furnish music for the guests at this popular hotel the coming season.

Mr. Albert Guerry, formerly of Atlanta, recently of Washington City, has removed to New York. Find him at 120 Broadway. He has an idea of coming back to Atlanta. Mr. Guerry's success as an artist has been unequivocal.

At the Kimball: Mrs. W. C. Roosevelt, Chicago; E. C. Wright, Cincinnati; J. E. Miller, Benton, Ala.; D. Walford, Columbus; L. Marx, Mobile; F. C. Clegg, R. S. Lucas, New York; H. H. Muller, Birmingham; W. H. Johnson, Atlanta; D. E. McMaster, Augusta; F. S. Sawyer, Boston; S. B. Love, Chattanooga; W. C. Rafferty, Dibollange; J. W. Hessey, Brooklyn; W. C. Johnson, New York; Wm. R. Wood, S. Cravant, Brunswick, Ga.; R. D. Meader, W. E. Burridge, Brunswick, Georgia; G. Shaw, Georgia; W. B. Phillips, Philadelphia; W. H. Wilcox, New York; W. H. Virginia; E. P. Eastough, Charlotte, North Carolina; Alex S. Ervin, Athens, Georgia; John Cummings, Atlanta; Edgar A. Ross, Macon; George M. A. Augustus, Franklin, Georgia; J. C. Pendleton, Georgia; J. A. Chapman, LaGrange, Georgia; R. D. Rehead, New York; M. E. Gray, Columbus, Ky.; Edmund Jones, Louisville; Kellie, G. P. Simms, Atlanta; Anna James E. Mealey, Cincinnati; David J. Bailey, Griffin; Wm. H. Kidd, Jacksonville; W. H. Wilcox, New York; Wm. H. Johnson, New York; J. A. Dwyer, Nelson, Ga.; J. N. Trammell, Dalton, Ga.; A. J. Jackson, Dalton; H. F. Wren, J. T. Ronco, Ga.; J. D. Price, West Point, Ga.; John H. Huie, Baltimore; H. McClure, Marietta; Miss Mary Gainesville, D. Peacock, Hawkinsville; G. C. Pendleton, Atlanta; George Grinnell, New Bedford; Stephen O'Meara, Boston; Claude Estes, Macon, Ga.; T. N. Lockwood, Dayton, Ohio; W. T. Turley, Vicksburg; Thos J. B. Watts, Ballston; P. Denial, N.Y.; L. G. Lyons, Louisville.

HE WHIPPED HIS WIFE.

John Lewis, a negro living on Courtland avenue, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning and asked to enter a plea to the charge of disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that the defendant had made an assault upon the victim.

The door leading to the Place St. Germain Auxerrois, opposite the church of the same name, is reached without hindrance. From the church a narrow passage, fenced in by iron railings, leads to the Tuilleries. The passage is full of people, who shout loudly and angrily for "Dethronement" and "Vive la republique!" The little group hesitates, but so go back would mean insults and indignities, perhaps death, at the hands of the excited mob. There was but one way. That was to go ahead, for in the rear the rioters could be heard.

The empress draws her veil over her face and takes the arm of Prince Metternich, while Mme. le Breton is preceded by Dr. Nogre. Then the two couples walk down the path with trembling limbs and throbbing hearts, attempting to put on an air of unconcern, as if they were curiosity-seekers attracted by the street scenes. The wind lifts the veil of the empress, and one of the irrepressible, quick-eyed gamins, recognizing her, shouts: "Eugenie! Voilà l'imperatrice!" But fortune favors the stricken woman. Nobody responds to the cry, and the end of the passage being reached, one of the gentlemen discovers a fiacre. The ladies are hastily placed in the vehicle, an imaginary address is called out to the driver, and for the moment the empress of France is secure.

She breaks down completely as the carriage drives on, but Mme. le Breton counsels and entreats composure, while the crowded Boulevard Haussmann is being traversed. Then the empress discovers that she has not a cent of money on her person—Mme. le Breton has 3 francs, hardly enough to pay for a taxi. To avoid a trolley the carriage is stopped, the ladies alight and walk on. Every step may bring discovery. Then Mme. le Breton discovers that they are near the residence of Dr. Evans, an American dentist, whose practice is of the most exclusive character. Fortunately the ladies are known to him, and he receives them cordially. He offers to give them a carriage, but they decline, saying that they have no money. Dr. Evans gives them 5 francs, and they are soon on their way.

He WHIPPED HIS WIFE.

The two negroes, who engaged in a little fist fight on Peachtree street Saturday, were arraigned in police court yesterday morning and asked to enter a plea to the charge of disorderly conduct and were bound over on bonds of \$100 to stand trial on a date to be fixed.

The first trial was set for Monday evening. The negroes will be investigated and the negro who was whipped will be tried.

TO BE TRIED TODAY.

Judge Anderson will have three prohibitory injunctions issued against him.

L. M. Sherf, who was booked as a substitute for Stanb, will be investigated and disposed of. A case against A. Daus will be investigated, and the negro Glasscock will be tried.

HE GOT THIRTY DOLLARS.

Mary Spray, a negro girl, was given a cell in the city prison yesterday on a warrant charging her with larceny. The woman stole a \$20 bill from a lady at 90 Ivy street. The pin was recovered.

A STOLEN BREASTPIN.

Mary Spray, a negro girl, was given a cell in the city prison yesterday on a warrant charging her with larceny. The woman stole a \$20 bill from a lady at 90 Ivy street. The pin was recovered.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. L. P. Thomas, Jr., son of Sheriff Thomas, was a passenger on the train which was shaken up by the collision on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and he barely escaped with his life. As soon as the accident happened he jumped out a window and fell a distance of between twenty and twenty-five feet. He rolled over and over, and was knocked unconscious. When he regained consciousness he was bruised and sore. He realized that a narrow escape he had made, for he was on the brink of the abyss over which Mr. Lawless was hurled and met his death. Mr. Thomas avers that the experience of that night was the most thrilling of his life. His escape was almost miraculous.

Some Railroad Property.

The controller general has received the return of fourteen roads doing business in Georgia. These roads return property as follows:

Alabama Great Southern, \$29,460; South Carolina, \$6,000; Elberton, \$10,480; Georgia, \$20,760; Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, \$1,050; Northeastern of Georgia, \$38,400; Georgia, \$20,745; Baldwin, \$12,210; the Sylvester railroad, \$4,477.50; Roanoke, \$1,000; the R. & R. railroad, operated by Richland and Danville, \$40,850; Lawrenceville railroad, operated by Richland and Danville, \$26,700.

Revenue News.</

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

ARRIVE	DEPART.
No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, 7:15 a.m.	No. 14, to New York, Cincinnati and Memphis, 1:00 p.m.
No. 11, from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, 7:45 a.m.	No. 12, to New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, 7:45 a.m.
No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, and Memphis, 8:30 p.m.	No. 15, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, 7:45 p.m.
No. 16, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, 7:45 p.m.	Closed for 10 days.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, May 23, 1887.

New York—Cotton closed firm with upward tendency. Spots, middling 11c.

Net receipts for 2 days \$3,648 bales, against 2,724 bales last year; exports 6,000 bales, last year 16,500 bales; stock 366,691 bales; last year 582,472 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

Opened.	Closed.
May 10, 1886, 10:33 10.90 10.91	10.84 10.92
June 10, 1886, 10.89 10.90	10.93 10.92
July 10, 1886, 10.93 10.94	10.92 10.93
August 10, 1886, 10.56 10.57	10.63 10.64
September 10, 1886, 10.67 10.68	10.55 10.56
October 10, 1886, 10.69 10.70	10.55 10.56
November 10, 1886, 10.69 10.70	10.55 10.56
December 10, 1886, 9.95 10.91	9.95 10.92
January 10, 1887, 9.95 10.96	10.63 10.72

Closed firm; sales 69,300 bales.

Local—Cotton steady; middling 10.5c.

NEW YORK, May 23—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say:

Operations have been on a somewhat more extensive scale with a time firmer and an irregular advance made on greatest gain on late months, so far as the present crop is concerned, stimulus was attributed principally to a very fair record of buying in actual cotton on spinners' account, while the Galveston operators and on increase of buying orders from the west, but throughout there has been a marked absence of evidence that any alarmed "short" interest was covering.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—12:15 p.m.—Cotton quiet without apparent change; middling uplands 5 13-18; middling Orleas 5 18-19; sales 10,000 bales; specification and export 2,000; receipts 1,000; American cotton 100 bales; stock 1,000 bales; last year 1,000 bales; May 14-15; June 15-16; July 16-17; delivery 5 14-15; August and September 15-16; October 15-16; November 15-16; December 5 15-16; January 5-16; February 5-16; March 5-16; April 5-16; May 5-16; June 5-16; July 5-16; August 5-16; September 5-16; October 5-16; November 5-16; December 5-16; future 5-16.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROADS.

From Atlanta, 6:40 a.m. To M'Gowry... 8:00 a.m.

To Covington... 7:30 a.m. To Decatur... 9:00 a.m.

To Marietta... 10:15 a.m. To Clarkston... 2:45 p.m.

To Atlanta... 5:30 p.m. To Chatsworth... 8:20 p.m.

To Atlanta... 8:30 p.m. To M'Gowry... 10:00 p.m.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROADS.

From Chattooga, 6:40 a.m. To Chattooga... 10:40 a.m.

To Rome... 8:00 a.m. To Marietta... 8:45 a.m.

To Rome... 11:05 a.m. To Marietta... 12:00 p.m.

To Atlanta... 1:45 p.m. To Atlanta... 2:45 p.m.

To Atlanta... 6:35 p.m. To Chattooga... 11:00 p.m.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From M'Gowry, 6:10 a.m. To M'Gowry... 1:20 p.m.

To LaGrange... 8:00 a.m. To M'Gowry... 8:30 p.m.

To M'Gowry... 10:00 p.m.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta, 6:40 a.m. To Augusta... 8:00 a.m.

To Covington... 7:55 a.m. To Decatur... 9:00 a.m.

To Marietta... 10:15 a.m. To Clarkston... 12:00 p.m.

To Atlanta... 2:30 p.m. To Atlanta... 4:00 p.m.

To Atlanta... 2:30 p.m. To Covington... 6:10 p.m.

To Atlanta... 5:45 p.m. To Augusta... 7:30 p.m.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Augusta, 6:40 a.m. To Augusta... 8:00 a.m.

To Rome... 7:55 a.m. To Marietta... 9:00 a.m.

To Rome... 11:05 a.m. To Marietta... 12:00 p.m.

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ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Atlanta, 6:40 a.m. To Atlanta... 8:00 a.m.

To Rome... 7:55 a.m. To Marietta... 9:00 a.m.

To Rome... 11:05 a.m. To Marietta... 12:00 p.m.

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Professional Cards.

JAMES H. GIBSON & CO.,
Bank Building, Room 64 and 65,
Telephone 754.
ATLANTA, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Ga. Before to Atlanta
R. ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
and Chamberlain & Boynton take
H. J. JOHNSTON, L. H. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Hammond's Old Office,
Pine Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
R. R. RAPHAEL AND TYPEDWELL,
and now done. Office over
125 E. Alabama street, over phone
261.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bell Building, Crawfordville, Ga.
YON & ESTES, Gladys New
at Law, Macon, Ga.
S. M. D. of WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
the State Residence, Atlanta, Ga.
to 3 p.m. JAMES T.
HORNIGRASS at Law, and the Federal
Court house for the present.

ARCHITECT,
Architects street.

DR. NEARY AT LAW,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MOND, and Counsellors at law,
42 Gate City Bank Building,
Perry and Pryor streets.

DR. NEARY AT LAW,
for taking

Mechanics, Seaborn Webb
HARDT & WILHELM,
Attorneys-at-Law, Rome, Ga.

THOS. B. EVANS, P. D.
SALVATORY LABORATORY,
Atlanta, Ga., fertilizing materials,
coal and coke, water, soil
and tests of materials promptly.

H. W. MARSH,
Attorneys, Ga. Telephone 11.

R. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Refugee by permission to A. L.
E. BROWN, M. C. R. M.
F. Crisp, M. C. R. M.
M. C. Geo. T. Barnes
C. Seaborn Webb, M. C. H. G.
J. H. Blount, M. C. H. G.

RANEY, at Atlanta, Ga.
in Johnson's store.

ERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
National Bank building.

Fishing Goods.

OF GENT'S FURNISHING,
out to make room for the
ends of our.

oring Business

ass goods can be secured.

KENNY & JONES,
13 Whitehall Street.

OLLTON RAILROAD
PENTON'S OFFICE,
December 25, 1886. Train
No. 1, December 26, 1886. Train
further notices.

Daily.
No. 1. No. 2.

No. 2. No. 4.
9:20 a.m. 5:20 p.m.
9:35 " 5:35 "
9:51 " 5:51 "
10:06 " 6:06 "
10:22 " 6:22 "
10:37 " 6:37 "
8:00 " 4:00 "
8:15 " 4:15 "
8:40 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
Daily.

FASTERON REPORT.—The Georgia railroad announces, with its connections, a fast freight schedule between New York and Atlanta, which will doubtless be of great benefit to the merchants of Atlanta. Under this schedule freight is brought from New York to Atlanta in four days, which is said to beat the record. The "Old Reliable" is always in the lead.

WILL GO TO NASHVILLE.—The governor has accepted for himself and the members of his staff the invitation to participate in the exercises attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone of the National Exposition of American Industries at Nashville on Friday. The party will leave Atlanta on Thursday evening, returning Saturday.

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A VIOLENT LUNATIC.—Ann Harris, a colored woman, was before Judge Cason yesterday and was examined by a commission de mandante. She was adjudged to be dangerously insane and was committed to the asylum. This woman was sent to the asylum two years ago. She was then said to have been cured and a few weeks ago was allowed to visit her family. She seemed perfectly sane until a few days ago when she began acting in a peculiar manner. She became violent and got beyond control.

A HUSBAND'S AFFECTION.—Mrs. Georgia Bridges and Mrs. Alice Jackson, two women of color, were up before Justice Tanner, yesterday. Georgia thinks she has reason to believe that Alice has been tampering with the affection of the head of the Bridge's family, and, as evidence of her disapproval, Mrs. Bridges went to Mrs. Jackson's house and "raised Cain." She attempted to make the life out of her study and had it not been for the intercession of neighbors would probably have done so. Mrs. Jackson grew tired of such proceedings and swore out a peace warrant against Mrs. Bridges who was, accordingly, placed under \$100 bonds to keep the peace.

GETTING ORGANIZED.—A meeting of the stockholders of the local branch of the Woven Wool Furniture company was held at the Kimball last evening. The new company will be known as the New South Woven Cord Furniture company, with its manufacture in Atlanta. Messrs. Cox & Cox were authorized to apply for the stock to the company. The present subscribers to the stock are Messrs. P. H. Smith, W. M. Scott, James Finley, S. P. Parks, H. W. Brady, C. A. Collier, A. H. Cox and S. H. Wright, being the charter members. The trustees were ordered to accept a proper assignment of the patent for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

THE ATLANTA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—Lovers of music will be treated to an excellent performance by the Atlanta musical association next Thursday night in Deville's opera house. The members of the association, with their outside help, will render the programmes and various interesting ones. There will be solos, duos, and full choruses; also part songs. Mendelssohn's "Ode to Joy," Ninth Psalm, and the "Madrigal," from the first act of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera "Fiddigore," will be given. The latter has never been heard in Atlanta. The concert will unquestionably prove an interesting one. The conductor and painstaking director, Mr. Summer Salter, will conduct the concert. He promises that it shall equal any given by the association.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

RENTING CITY LODGE F. & A. M., U. D., AT 8 P. M.
ATLANTA LODGE NO. 34, A. O. U. W., TO NIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

RENTING Paragraphs Caught on the Run
by the Constitution Reporters.

CONSOLIDATION.—On the first of next month the Atlanta ticket offices of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and the Richmond and Danville railroad will be consolidated.

THE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE.—A warrant was issued by the governor yesterday in favor of T. T. Windsor, treasurer of the state lunatic asylum, for \$14,583.33, the allowance for the month of March.

AT PARADE DE LEON SPRINGS.—The twenty-five children connected with Miss Macy's school and a number of friends enjoyed a picnic near Lea Spring yesterday. The children had a pleasant day.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.—The Falcon club will meet tonight at the residence of Colonel W. F. Abbott, No. 171 Peachtree street. An interesting programme has been arranged, and a pleasant evening will be spent by all who attend.

CITY COURT.—Next Friday will be "call day" in the city court, and cases will be set for certain days during the summer term, which begins the first Monday in June. Clerk Holman requests attorneys to bear this in mind, and be in attendance.

GONE TO CUMBERLAND ISLAND.—Yesterday evening Judge W. T. Newman and family left the city for Cumberland Island, where they will pass a week or ten days. A considerable number of Atlanta people are now staying at this delightful resort.

A MAMMOTH PICNIC.—The colored people of Atlanta had a big picnic yesterday at Moore's Mill, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. There were nine passenger coaches crowded. Last night at 8:30 o'clock the party returned to the city.

A MURKIN WRITER.—In the United States there are, last evening, a male passenger was taken to the office of William Stringer, of Hall county indicted for counterfeiting. It seems that many of the Atlanta people are now staying at this delightful resort.

GEO. WELLS.—Judge Dorsey, who has been confined to his house with a severe attack of sickness, is rapidly gaining his health. His physician thinks he is on the road to a rapid recovery. The friends of Judge Dorsey will be gratified to hear this favorable report of his condition.

COLONEL TOWERS MUCH BETTER.—The many friends of Colonel John R. Towers principal keeper of the penitentiary will be pleased to learn that he is greatly improved in health. In a letter to Colonel Shubrick he stated yesterday that he hoped to be able to come to Atlanta today.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Dr. W. G. Browne left Atlanta yesterday afternoon to attend the meeting of the Dental Association at Cumberland Island. Several others from this city will go today. The convention meets tomorrow morning and will continue in session until Thursday or Friday.

WHITEHEAD BOUND.—S. J. Waitt the young man whose extensive swindling was exposed in the "Daily" yesterday, will give a preliminary hearing before Justice Lister yesterday, and was bound over to the superior court under three counts of attempt at cheating and swindling, cheating and swindling and forgery.

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FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE IRON SAFFS AND SEVERAL
handsome showcases and counters.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers,
top 1st col sp 25 and 31 Whitehall street.

Best Goods Made.

MEBRIDE & CO., 29 Peachtree St.
Fruit Jars, Fly Fans,
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS.
CREAM FREEZERS.

Gate City Stone Filters.

HAVILAND'S CHINA,
FINE CUT GLASS, Brass and Bronze Goods.
Moderate prices.

McBride's. □

FOR STEAMSHIP PASSAGE

To all European points, write to
R. D. MANN & CO., General Agents,
4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, May 23 1887-9 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of
actual time at each place named.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.006	70 NE	7	00	Cloudy
Savannah	30.006	70 SW	6	00	Cloudy
Jacksonville	30.006	70 N	6	00	Cloudy
Montgomery	30.006	70 E	6	00	Cloudy
Nashville	29.89	70 SW	6	00	Cloudy
Galveston	29.96	70 S	9	00	Clear
Palestine	29.94	70 E	Light	00	Clear
Fort Smith	30.006	70 E	6	00	Cloudy
Shreveport	30.006	70 E	6	00	Cloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall.
6 a. m. 30.006 60 NE 7 00 Cloudy			
29.89 70 SW 6 00			
9 p. m. 29.96 70 SW 6 00			
Maximum Thermometer..... 62			
Minimum Thermometer..... 62			
Total rainfall..... 00			

COIN BELL Bulletin.	Observations taken at 6 p. m.-75th meridian time
ATLANTA DISTRICT.	
Atlanta, Ga.	81° 60' Rainfall.
Cartersville, Ga.	81° 55' 00
Columbus, Ga.	81° 55' 00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	81° 58' 00
Gainesville, Fla.	82° 02' 25
Greenville, S. C.	81° 59' 00
Griffith, Ga.	81° 55' 00
Macomb, Ga.	80° 55' 00
Newnan, Ga.	81° 55' 00
Spalding, S. C.	81° 55' 00
Toccoa, Ga.	78° 01' 00
West Point, Ga.	83° 04' 00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Note - Barometer corrected for temperature and
instrumental error only. The dash (-) indicates
precipitation unpredictable.

MEETINGS.

The Woman's Industrial Union extends a cordial invitation to the mayor and general council of the city and to all interested in the work of the union to the annual meeting to be held in the hall of the Knights of Honor Hall, corner Alabama and Broad, next between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. The pupils will prepare and serve their dinner at 12 m. We hope our friends may encourage the children by their presence.

MRS. L. MIMS, President.

Mrs. R. M. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Atlanta Lodge, No. 34 will meet tonight in the Knights of Honor Hall, corner Alabama and Broad. A full attendance desired.

JNO. F. BARCLAY, M. W.

Masonic Notice.

ATLANTA, GA. May 21. A regular com-
munity meeting will be held Saturday at 10 a. m.
Work in E. A. degree. All Master Masons
in good standing are invited to be present.

G. F. MALONE, W. M.

JOHN N. PAUL, Secretary.

J. C. Hendrix & Co., Real
Estate Column.

AUCTION SALE.

4 large Factory sites on
Richmond and Danville Railroad, just outside city limits,
and 45 residence lots on Morris,
Pendleton Rice and Circle
streets, and on Williams Mill
road, at Auction, Tuesday,
May 31st, 1887, at 3:30 p. m.
The factory sites are choice,
easily of access with an abundance of pure, fresh water on
each site. The building lots are well located, many of them
lying on a high commanding ridge with excellent view.
The surroundings are good.
Mr. Pendleton is beautifying a large body of land just beyond this property, laying off the ground with drives, parks, etc.
The Eastern Land and Improvement Co., with a capital of \$500,000, are laying off broad avenues, will soon build street car lines and generally improve the eastern part of the city, so as to make a residence in that part of the city very desirable. The street car line to Ponce de Leon now runs within a few hundred feet of this property. So getting to and from the city is now an easy matter. The atmosphere on the eastern heights of Atlanta is acknowledged to be superior to any other part of the city. Take special cars at Kimball house at 3 p. m. for the sale. No expenses.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
31 S. Broad Street.

Estate on Luckie Street.

Samuel W. Goode & Co. sell a very choice piano on this street, Friday, May 27, at 1 p. m. about the block from the Technic school, corner North Avenue car line, and on the 27th instant at 4 p. m., they sell a central house, No. 79 Luckie street.

How to get the cheapest baseball goods; buy of John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

W. F. Stokes & Co.'s 5 cent lemonade is the equal in the city or no charge.

Baseball
Goods of every description at John M. Miller's,
31 Marietta street.

WILL HE RESIGN?**RUMORS THAT CAPTAIN BURKE WILL QUIT THE G. C. G.**

Members of His Company Assess That They Are Dissatisfied With His Administration and That He Will Be Asked to Step Down and One Name Suggested as Successor.

Trouble appears to be brewing between the Gate City Guard and Captain J. F. Burke, and the trouble is consequent upon the abandonment of the European tour.

The row is yet in its incipiency, however.

For several days past it has been asserted by persons in position to know that Captain Burke would be asked to resign the captaincy of the company and sever his connection with the organization. The gentlemen making the assertion declined to assign any cause for the request by the company for the captain's resignation, but when pressed for the cause generally, announced:

"Oh, that European trip and the Atwood affair are not the most pleasant things in the world to the company."

Until yesterday the rumors about the trouble were not generally discussed and were handled gingerly even by those who care to repeat the stories. Yesterday, however, several members of the company made a bold break against the captain by deciding to secure another leader, and appointed one committed to call upon the gentleman thus selected, requesting him to accept the captaincy.

The committee made the call without any attempt to keep it a secret, and in a short time it was generally known throughout the city that a well known gentleman of fine military training had been asked to accept the captaincy of the Gate City Guard.

The gentleman was Edward S. McCandles, cashier of the Gate City bank.

Mr. McCandles is a member of the Atlanta branch of the first military organization Atlanta ever had. He was a universal favorite with the members of the company and his career as a citizen soldier was a successful one.

Soon after the call was made on Mr. McCandles a CONSTITUTION reporter came in contact with one of the gentlemen comprising the committee.

"Have you heard," he remarked, "that Captain Burke will leave the Gate City Guard, and that a new and popular Atlanta has been asked to succeed him?"

"Not exactly. I have heard, however, that there is trouble impending between the Guard and Captain Burke and that he will be asked to resign. I did not know, however, that there was any truth in the rumors."

"Well, there is truth in 'em, and lots of it, too. You can just bank all you ever had that he is going to be asked to get out."

"What's the trouble? It is generally believed that Captain Burke is popular with the members of the company."

"Well, he ain't, then. He was once, but that's all over."

"And what?"

"Oh, that Atwood business, in the first place, and giving up the European trip in the next place."

"But you didn't have the money to take that Captain Burke says."

"There he's mistaken, for we did have the money. No, ever since that affair with Atwood Burke has been throwing cold water on the project. He said he could afford to go, but he said we couldn't go because we didn't have the money. Then he agreed to pay all that was needed if we'd raise a thousand. I notified him that I had secured \$1,100, or knew of that much that had been secured, and still he threw obstacles in the way."

"Do you know anything about that banner for the king of Belgium?"

"I know this. Mr. Charles Collier subscriber twenty dollars, and when we decided not to go I asked him if he intended returning the money. He said he did not, and I told him that he did, and when I asked him again, Mr. Collier's twenty dollars he said that he intended to purchase a banner for the king of Belgium with it. But then things will change and we won't want any banner."

"Does Captain Burke know that he will be asked to resign?"

"I don't know, but guess he ought to know. So when the time arrived two members of the company, who are his personal friends, will go to him and ask him to resign, at the same time satisfying him of the feeling of the company who will succeed him?"

"That question has not been fully settled. Ed McCandles has been asked, and so has Captain Harry Jackson."

"Suppose both consent?"

"Oh, that won't occur. When we asked Mr. McCandles, he declined, saying that he might take a lieutenancy under certain conditions. Then Captain Jackson was called upon and asked. He did not receive the proposition with too much favor, and I call you this, neither Collier nor Jackson has absolutely indicated; both are considering, and one will accept."

"Will the proposed change take place?"

"I can't tell yet. The members of the company are talking it over informally, and before long will settle it."

Captain Burke, for a wonder, knows nothing of the proposed changes. At least he knew nothing of the rumors until a CONSTITUTION reporter called upon him yesterday afternoon and asked:

"I can see now that the Guard has finally given up the European trip, what's on hand?"

"Nothing at present. The new uniforms are here, and the company will go into camp for ten days or two weeks this summer to prepare for the competitive drill at the Piedmont fair this fall. They will then—at the fair I mean—appear for the first time in their new uniforms, made of white broadcloth."

"Have you closed up the European trip?"

"No, not fully. The steamship company has released me from my contract with New York and I am bound. The money will be here this week, probably, and then the matter will be finally settled."

"And each man will get back his money?"

"Oh, that's hard to say. Something like \$500, I guess. You see there were telegraphic bills, mailing, postage—sometimes as much as four dollars a day—and two trips that I was compelled to make to New York, with hotel bills. An itemized account of all this will be rendered, and then the balance will be returned."

"Charge up that Belgian banner?"

"Eh?"

"Will you take that banner you were going to give the king of Belgium out?"

"I don't know what you are talking about."

The star of the band, Mr. Collier's two dollars, was explained to the captain.

"Well, I declare. I never heard of such a thing!" said Captain Burke, "and I never made any such remark. I did receive twenty dollars from Mr. Collier, and here is a letter which I have just written him, telling him the money is at his disposal. But I wouldn't say anything about that, as Mr. Collier certainly would not like to see his name in the paper in connection with it. Why, I never thought of but two bands we intended to take two along—one to present to the city of Paris and the other to Brussels."

"Have you had any trouble with any of the company about the money?"

"Of course not. Why should I? The money will be ready for them as soon as it comes. However, by the contract they have no right to make a demand for the money. You see it is expressly stipulated in the contract that if any one fails to pay in stock, he will lose what he had already paid. Even by the contract it is all forfeited; but, of course, I shall return every dollar less the expenses, and everybody knows that."

"Have you heard anything of the rumor that you have been asked to resign?"

"What's that?"

"The question was repeated.

"By gosh, sir, I don't think there is any such a report about the captain."

"But there is."

"Then I am at the first of it. I have never heard it and there is no truth in it."

"What is the relationship existing between you and the members of the company?"

"The best in the world. We are all good friends. In fact there is but one man in the company who could have given utterance to such a remark. No there is no truth in it and the rumor has been started by some opposition company for some purpose."

"I am one of the happiest mothers in Lowell over what Hood's Saraparilla has done for my child, as I really believe it saved her eyesight," says Mrs. E. E. Williams, Lowell, Mass.

The Stephens Monumental Association. Of all works supported by the public or in any way aided or advanced by public patronage or contributions of money or influence, public reports should be made. And as THE CONSTITUTION, Georgia's most popular paper, was the first to give friendly notice of the Stephens Monumental Association, the writer, who is the chosen agent of the association, deems it proper to state what has been accomplished mainly through efforts of her since the formation of the association.

"The Stephens Monumental Association, very soon after its formation, sent out 'An Appeal to the People of Georgia,' for funds to carry out the purposes of